

**THE DALLAS EXPRESS**  
MEMBER  
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS  
ASSOCIATION.

Published every Saturday morning  
at the year at \$6.00. Single copies  
for \$1.00.

NEW DALLAS EXPRESS PUBLISHING  
COMPANY  
(Incorporated)  
Dallas, Texas.  
New York Office, Frost & Frost  
35 N. 15th Street  
Chicago Office, Frost & Frost, Boy-  
ce Building  
Atlanta Office, Frost & Frost, Can-  
dler Building  
Nashville Office, Frost & Frost, In-  
dependent Life Building.

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One Year, \$6.00  
Six Months, \$3.00  
Three Months, \$1.50  
Single Copy, .05

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Entered at Post Office at Dallas,  
Texas, as second-class matter, under  
act of Congress, March, 1879.

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No subscriptions mailed for a less  
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**THE DALLAS EXPRESS** has  
never boasted the white feather,  
neither has it been disgraced  
by the yellow streak. It is not  
affiliated with the fannel mouth.  
It is a plain, every day, sen-  
sible, conservative newspaper,  
which tries to tell the truth  
about the passing breeze; flies no  
doubtful flag. It professes a  
patriotism as broad as our  
country. Its love of even hand-  
ed justice covers all the ter-  
ritory occupied by the human  
race. This is pretty high  
ground, but we live on it and  
are prospering. Boys of the  
press come up and stand with  
us. This ground is holy.  
W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919.

#### A PROTEST AGAINST THE CHARGE OF INFERIORITY.

The white and the black races  
have jointly occupied the American  
continent for approximately the same  
length of time. Therefore, in so far  
as physical environments are con-  
cerned the two races, except in ages  
preceding the taking up of their  
abode upon American soil, have been  
similarly affected. However, the  
ages, anterior to their arrival in  
America, may have been a period  
in which physical conditions had  
wrought their greatest effects upon  
the characteristics of the two races.  
Indeed, the great disparity between  
the development of the white and  
the black races at the time of the  
beginning of their career in this  
country would indicate that the physical  
environments of the white race  
had been for more propitious, than  
those of their colored brother.

This is, of course, assuming the  
common origin of the human family.  
Having accepted this assumption,  
we must concede that the differences  
in the development among the races  
of mankind must be owing to the  
influence of environment and sexual  
selection.

The traditions, customs and laws  
of a people together with the physical  
conditions of the land in which  
they dwell constitute that which we  
are pleased to call their environ-  
ments. These are the most potent  
factors that assist or retard in the  
development of mankind.

The great gulf that lay between  
the two races at the beginning of  
their existence upon American ter-  
ritory was no more nor less than  
that which divides the barbarian  
from an advanced stage of civiliza-  
tion. Despite the fact that the op-  
portunities of the two races have  
varied so much as that between  
master and slave, the great gap  
between the development of the two  
races has most wonderfully dimin-  
ished. In fact the development of  
the Negro has been so phenomenal  
even under the most adverse con-  
ditions that the master recognizes  
in the posterity of his former slave  
a possible rival that may outstrip  
his own belated descendants. It is  
this purview of the future, despite  
all arguments to the contrary, that  
has given rise to the great race  
problems that now confront the  
American people.

Since the abolishment of slavery  
there are those who have viewed  
with a critical eye the rapid develop-  
ment of the Negro race. That they  
have been able to discover plausible  
ground for adverse criticism can not  
be denied. To what extent these so  
called delinquencies of the newly  
made Negro citizens are due to  
innate race deficiencies and to  
what extent it is due to the social  
pressure to which the race has been  
subjected has not been determined.  
However, it may be truthfully as-  
serted that the conditions under  
which the Negro has been compelled  
to exist and rear his progeny is  
more than sufficient to account for  
any and all his yet discovered de-  
linquencies to society. That the Negro  
would not be able to grasp fully  
the significance and the responsi-  
bility that citizenship entails in a  
few years, could not have been ex-  
pected even by his most ardent  
friends. It is upon this grounds  
however, that his enemies have en-  
camped and attempted to rear a  
monument to his "inferiority." When  
we consider the short time the Negro  
has had for the assimilation of the  
arduous duties of citizenship and  
the comparative ignorance under  
which he began his task and the  
great handicap under which he has  
labored on account of the lack of  
proper guidance and opportunity, it  
is a marvel that he has been able  
to make the progress of which he is  
so justly proud. After having weighed  
carefully all the extenuating cir-  
cumstances it is little less than ac-  
cursed to even suggest racial "in-  
feriority." To assert it as a fact in  
view of the indisputable evidence to  
the contrary is criminal libel against  
a race that holds so much promise.  
Hence forward be it understood that  
the failure of the Negro to reply to  
the false charge of "inferiority,"  
does not imply his acknowledgment  
of guilt but is an indication of his  
contempt not only for the baseness  
of such a charge but also for the  
insincerity or ignorance of those  
who would file such charge.

#### DISCONTENT

The splendid discontent of God  
Sets suns in place, and filled all space  
With stars that shone and whirled  
If apes had been contented with tails  
No thing of higher shape  
Had come to birth, the king of earth  
—  
Today would be an ape.  
And from the discontent of man  
The world's best progress springs.  
Then feed the flame—(from God it  
came)—  
Until you mount on wings.  
(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

#### WE ARE THANKFUL.

The custom of America of stopping in its busy career of planning, pro-  
ducing and making of itself the greatest nation on earth is being followed  
out during this Thanksgiving week. Thursday marks the passage of  
another yearly milestone in America's journey toward actual practical  
democracy and we therefore stop and, looking backward, recount blessings  
and give thanks.

One year ago the whole world joined in one gigantic, earth filling vol-  
ume of thankfulness for the close of the great war with its accompanying  
strife, privation, sacrifice and suffering. Today finds that same world per-  
plexed and struggling with the problems of reconstruction and moving on  
into its real stride which marks definite progress.

In America especially these problems of reconstruction have seemed  
perplexing and in some cases almost insurmountable. Strikes, Revolution-  
ists, Treaties and their accompanying possibilities for future national good  
or evil, and above all an unusual and inexplicable unrest and disturbance  
of the public mind have claimed the minds and hearts of those in authority  
but in spite of them all America is thankful.

We, as a part of the American citizenry are thankful and our thank-  
giving is of a peculiarly genuine sort. During the year just past there have  
been instances never before heard of that have given us to feel as never  
before that our struggle toward a realization of the opportunities of the  
other American citizens is not in vain. We have at last learned in a prac-  
tical way that unity of purpose is the greatest asset of any struggling body.  
We have begun to spread out in the commercial world to such an extent  
that we bid fair to become an indispensable factor in American commerce.  
Our schools are being improved and best of all we have begun to let the  
world know that our Race consciousness is to be reckoned with.

We are thankful for many specific things which have not been ours in  
the years that have passed.

We are thankful for our increased material prosperity. It is a matter  
of common knowledge that during the past year Negroes have purchased  
more homes, engaged in more and larger business ventures, done more con-  
sistent saving than ever before. The realization that beggars are never  
shapers of their own destinies has come to us and we fully intend that the  
scheme of production in America shall benefit to an increased extent by our  
presence in it.

We are thankful for more democratic and better equipped schools. For  
many years the meager decrease in our illiteracy has been due to a lack  
of school facilities. When these facilities are increased so that they affect  
even a small percentage of us we are thankful for we realize that ignorance  
is one of the greatest enemies of progress. Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky  
and several other states have materially bettered their school conditions  
for Negroes and while we realize that our public school facilities are not  
nearly what they should be, we are thankful that public conscience has  
rendered such improvement as is possible.

We are thankful for the forward movement in church life in our be-  
half. Never before in the history of the Negro in America have the leading  
denominations so frankly expressed themselves in his behalf. Never be-  
fore have they as a body shown that they interpreted the teaching of the  
lowly Nazarene in terms of the Negro. Heretofore we have always been  
hated at the peculiar religion of Christ which included Chinese, Sudanese,  
Hottentots and excluded the American Negro from the plan of organized  
sympathy and Christian kindness. For this fact we are especially thank-  
ful.

We are thankful that at last in this Southland where we live, the ex-  
pressions of an ever increasing number of our neighbors and potential  
friends, give us to feel that our repeated demands for that which belongs  
to us as American citizens will eventually be ours because Public Opinion  
is changing slowly but surely.

We are thankful that to a wonderful extent we have become a race of  
wider readers than ever before and our questions and our relations with  
others are discussed and thought over by the average number of our Race.  
This fact alone all others is far reaching in its future effects upon our  
condition generally. It means that unity of thought, unity of action and  
purpose will make themselves felt more and more in our civic and econ-  
omic lives for we have found a common meeting place and general clear-  
ing house for our thought—the newspapers.

We are thankful that our thought habits have changed and that to us has  
come the consciousness that within us lies the power of our own salvation  
if worked out according to the eternally long principles of Law, Order, Pro-  
gress, brotherly love, strict manhood and Justice. We at last know the  
power that is within us. We can no longer be lulled into dangerous silence  
when our existence is threatened nor aroused to the extent that we lose our  
sense of our relationship to others by sporadic outbreaks of a certain per-  
centage of our prejudiced neighbors. We feel that at this time and in  
this year more than in other years the nearly 15,000,000 of us should most  
heartily join in a song of Thanksgiving to the Father of the Universe for  
our marked progress during the perilous times just passed and invoke his  
blessing and guidance for those perils which lie just before us. There is  
no doubt but that our journey during the next twelve months will be just  
as hard or harder than ever before. We are thankful however that hearten-  
ed and encouraged by our progress though meager during the year just passed  
we will face it, heads up, hearts filled with the thought that nothing worth  
while is accomplished without sacrifice and struggles and we shall be win-  
ners indeed if to the generations which are to come we can hand down  
an unmarred record of perpetual progress, undaunted faith, ever increased  
resolution, cheerfulness in sacrifice, courage unsurpassed in facing fearful  
odds though handicapped in our never-to-be-ended struggle for practical  
democracy in America. Let the days that are to come find us law-abiding,  
cheerful, alert, but determined that nothing short of full citizenship shall  
content us. Increased progress by increased production, cool, level-headed,  
organized, peaceful striving must be ours and as this Thanksgiving is, others  
will be. Our hearts will be filled and our souls uplifted when we say  
"O Lord we thank thee" because we are conscious within ourselves of a  
duty, bravely and nobly done by His aid and our effort.

#### THE ACQUITTAL OF THE 36TH.

The official investigation and acquittal from the charge of cowardice last  
week of those Negro Officers and men of the 92nd Division means much to  
us. Suffice it to say that in all the fighting experience of Negroes, and they  
have fought in every American war, there has never been a single instance  
of cowardice and to feel that in this great struggle they had marred such a  
wonderful record would mean loss of faith in the present generation. It  
would mean too that the Negro had changed in fighting stamina when such  
is not the case.

The comment of many prejudiced officers has done much to discredit  
the achievement of our boys in France, but in spite of such lies the truth  
has come out. The fact remains and is known now to the whole world  
that the Negro is one of the most splendid fighting machines in the world.  
He always has been and always will be. That characteristic is as naturally  
his as his cheerfulness. His rough bring up and general environment  
have rendered him so, and future conditions do not point to a speedy change  
in him.

We are glad that the War Department has taken this step.

Did you realize that there are thousands of the boys from over seas who  
are thankful for the change in menu from "Corned Willie" to a real Amer-  
ican Thanksgiving dinner this year?

Brown sugar is a great pacifier for little boys who cry, but as a sweet-  
ener for coffee and sweet potato custard—"you can't use it I don't want it."

Little due bills still remind thee, thou must work hard all the time and  
departing leave thee more bills on the files of thine.

The High Cost of Living and Prohibition have "just ruined" Thanksgiving  
dinners of the "old fashioned kind."

If the coal famine continues Santa Claus will have clean chimneys for  
use during his Xmas visits.

America includes Influenza in the list of things that she is thankful that  
she has not.

Wet cellars in dry towns are beginning to feel the effects of continued  
drouth.

## THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

### THE MOBERLY MOB.

It will be impossible for those who participated in the lynching at  
Moberly to give any justification whatever for that lawless act. Even the  
excuse of necessity for assertion of race supremacy is lacking. To be sure,  
the robbers were Negroes and the victim a white man, but hundreds of  
holdups of white men by other white men have occurred recently, in some  
of which lives were lost. Mob law is not justified at any time, but some-  
times there is sentimentally an excuse for it when a special brutal crime  
has been committed and there is danger of a failure of regular justice. That  
excuse does not exist in this case. The men were in jail and there was  
no reason to suppose that they would not be promptly tried and convicted.

The statement made in the news accounts, that none of the mob was re-  
cognized, indicates a state of local sympathetic and protective sentiment  
which gives small promise of punishment unless the state authorities take  
hold of the matter with vigor. Law and order and the regular process of  
justice through the courts must be preserved in Missouri.—Globe Democrat.

### TYLER DEFENDS RACE SOLDIERS.

Columbus, Ohio—Ralph W. Tyler has sent the editor of Harvey's Weekly  
the following letter, condemning his brutal attack on Colored soldiers:  
Editor Harvey's Weekly,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir: In the November 1st number of your pamphlet, which you dignify  
with the name of "Harvey's Weekly," you print one of the most brutal and  
unsubstantiated editorial attacks ever made on the Colored soldier and the Col-  
ored race, under the caption, "The Negro Soldier."

I am in doubt as to whether you wrote the editorial, or whether Col.  
Allen J. Greer, late chief of staff for the 92nd (Colored) Division, wrote it.  
If you did write it, then Col. Greer must have furnished the alleged infor-  
mation, for on applying "the deadly parallel," I find that throughout your  
editorial you use, verbatim et literatim, the contents of that letter Col.  
Greer wrote Senator McKeller, under date of Dec. 6, 1918. But Col. Greer,  
lacking consistency, which is even an admirable trait in a soldier as well  
as an editor or pamphleteer, had previously issued numerous memoranda extol-  
ling in the highest terms the Colored soldiers of the 92nd Division for  
efficiency, deportment and bravery; he had issued orders to confer the  
D. S. C. on scores of Colored officers and men for "exceptional" bravery  
in the face of the enemy, signing these orders and memoranda with his  
full name and affixing his military title thereto to attest to their genuineness.

Col. Greer's letter to Senator McKeller, under date of Dec. 6, 1918, and  
to which you, or his, editorial suggests the deadly parallel, was written  
discouraging the use of Colored men in the army, either as officers or men.  
It would appear from your editorial referred to that between you and Col.  
Greer there exists a gentlemen's agreement to assassinate the Colored  
soldier—even those who fell on Flanders field to establish something they had  
never enjoyed—democracy.

I can understand the prompting for Col. Greer's antagonism to the Col-  
ored soldier and Colored race, if a report that was generally circulated  
throughout the 92nd Division is correct, alleging that a Colored officer  
thrashed him—his superior—for directing abusive, profane words to him  
when they both met at the home of a certain French woman, the colonel  
and chief of staff being camouflaged in a lieutenant's uniform, as the re-  
port alleged, and for which thrashing, it is alleged, the Colored officer was  
allowed to resign. I repeat, if this report is correct, I can understand the  
prompting for Col. Greer's antagonism for the Colored race, even if I can  
not understand his inconsistency in first extolling the Colored soldiers of  
his Division in numerous general orders and then assailing them after the  
armistice had been signed, but I am at a loss to understand your antagonism,  
unless you have been hypnotized by Col. Greer, who evidently either wrote  
your editorial or supplied the lying information.

I was with the 92nd Division for six weeks as a war correspondent, and  
I know every statement you and Col. Greer make is brutally false, a dam-  
nable injustice to the hundreds of Colored soldiers whose blood dyed  
and whose bones are now fertilizing the soil of France to help "make the world  
safe for democracy." The records in the War Department—even copies of  
Col. Greer's orders of commendation—brand your editorial and his letter  
of Dec. 6 as false.

The general orders of Gen. Shelburn, commanding the 167th Artillery  
Brigade (the artillery of the 92nd Division), brand your editorial and its  
supporting Col. Greer's letter as false. The testimony of Gen. Braum,  
commanding the 183rd Brigade, 92nd Division, brands it as false. The final  
general order of Gen. Ballou, commanding the 92nd Division, gives the lie  
to your editorial; the cabled information to the War Department from  
Gen. Pershing in August, 1918, brands it as false. The fact that of the  
only three American regiments whose colors were decorated with the Croix  
de Guerre, were Colored regiments—369th, 370th and 371st—brands your  
editorial and Col. Greer's supporting letter as false.

Unfortunately, for you, only a few days after your pamphlet, styled  
"Harvey's Weekly," was issued, the War Department gave out a report of  
an investigating board exonerating the 368th Regiment of the 92nd Division  
of alleged cowardice, which you, with your Greer vouchsafed information,  
assumed to be an established fact.

The 92nd Division, Colored, the first to sail for France, fought splendidly,  
endured heroically, and those who fell to rise no more died stoically in-  
different to fate since they were dying for their country. The 92nd Division's  
brilliant, valorous stand in the inferno, Bois Frehaut, the goods which  
neither the French nor fighting Senegalese could hold, but which the 92nd  
did hold, is sufficient to give it a place in history as a fighting unit, and  
to long remain green in memory after Harvey's Weekly and its assumed  
silent contributing editor, Col. Greer, have been forgotten.

The public will prefer to accept the testimony of war correspondents  
who were at the front, and of commanding officers who, unlike Col. Greer,  
have no particular reason to defame brave black soldiers—those living  
and maimed and those dead—than to accept the testimony of Col. Greer and  
the editor of Harvey's Weekly, who was more than three thousand miles  
from the scene of conflict.

If I should permit your false charge to go unchallenged, the spirit  
forms of the black soldiers who bravely, heroically fell in the Argonne,  
at Campaign, in No Man's Land, in Boise Frehaut and other bloody fields  
on which they bravely fought and heroically fell, would rise up and scorn  
at me, call me traitor—just what they and living are calling you today. An  
editor ought to be advised before he lies on the brave.

Respectfully,  
RALPH W. TYLER

### MICHIGAN PROFESSOR SAYS LYNCHING REVEALS MENTAL INADE- QUACY.

"Education and the public school system have failed when race riots  
can happen." Professor Charles McKenny of Ypsilanti, Mich., told 400 Ne-  
braska teachers last Thursday in the First Methodist church. His talk  
was a plea for the social sciences.

The killing of even one Negro reveals mental inadequacy in the mob  
that kills," he said. "We white persons cannot logically hope to kill every  
Negro in the country. There are 10,000,000 of them. Then what avails  
the death of one? Likewise, the Negroes cannot hope to kill every white  
person. Therefore, if neither can eradicate the other stock, then each must  
earn to live with the other.

Living together does not mean intermarriage or domestic friendships  
between whites and blacks. It merely means that we must arrive at an  
intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the problems that basically  
cause race riots. We must appreciate the fact that the Negroes will not  
consent forever to be in economic and social bondage. We must not hinder  
them in their social struggle. We must educate ourselves and allow them to  
be educated. We must give the Negro the right to prove that he emerges  
from his present status.

"I remember well your Omaha riot. A young man of this city, who  
has a college education wrote me. His letter said: 'I wish I could get a  
crack at that nigger.' The remark proved to me that insofar as his edu-  
cation was concerned, our schools had failed.

"A dispatch from Omaha to a New York paper stated that Omaha wo-  
men approved of the riot and the killing of the suspected Negro. I do  
not know whether that article reflected the truth. I may, however, hope  
that Omaha's women did not approve."

## POLITICAL PATTERN

—VIDA.

In view of the fact that many prom-  
inent Republicans are advocating the  
election of Col. E. H. R. Green as  
a delegate from Texas, to the next  
National Republican convention, you  
will doubtless permit me to add a  
few words of communications.

Some twenty years ago this man  
of giant stature, but a boy in age  
and a youth in political parlance,  
appeared on the political horizon,  
with this advantage only; that his  
ideas of Republican principles were  
inborn, but undeveloped, but under  
the tutelage of a few of the "old  
masters" soon became a political  
prodigy.

Aside from his great business in-  
terest he accepted the honorable po-  
sition of State Chairman of his party  
and with the crude material at hand  
began organizing.

It was a herculean task, fraught  
with impediments and barriers of  
every imaginable nature and kind.  
Cast in different molds, thrown in  
a new and unhealthy atmosphere, he  
willingly began the work before him.  
Deaf to the importunities of the  
lily whites, blind to the insignia of  
unpopularity, which floated from  
Tamataville to Buffalo Bayou, whipped  
by the winds of delusion.

These instruments of attempted co-  
ercion although in his own camp, he  
heeded not and in less than two  
years, gathered an army of 167,000  
(votes) that struck terror in the  
hearts of his opposers in both of the  
old parties. In his party, because  
he was advocating radical Repub-  
licanism as applied to the party,  
which the lilies, declared was de-  
structive to the social ties of Southern  
Bourbonism.

In the hearts of the Democrats,  
because in this Modern David, they  
recognized a man, intrepid, courage-  
ous, daring and skillful as well.

But in spite of future destructive  
results, these forces to eliminate  
the head and destroy the party. To  
accomplish this piece of deviltry,  
they trained their guns on the Ne-  
groes in general and Wm. M. Mc-  
Donald in particular; he being the  
leading counselor in (the camp of)  
Col. Green. Be it said to their  
dishonor, their trap was an effective  
piece of mechanism and accomplished  
the will of its designers.

Col. Green, being a man of re-  
spectability, wealth, education and  
pride; refused to budge in polluted  
waters, therefore to return these  
elements of manhood, he stepped  
aside averted the impending cata-  
strophe, and yet in contradistinction  
to the trend of human nature, not  
one word of derision or ridicule  
against his opposers, has ever been  
heard.

Had Col. Green been permitted to  
remain at the head of the party until  
this hour, the governors of Texas and  
Kentucky would now be exchanging  
political greetings over hard fought  
fields and victories achieved.

But now the party is dead, yes  
sir, as dead as a "March hare" and  
can only be recognized in the relics  
of its ruins, but resurrection is sure,  
—the work of the old Master's is  
being made effective.

These extraordinary and indispu-  
table achievements of Col. Green  
will forever remain emblazoned upon  
the political escutcheon of the  
party of Lincoln and Grant.

The Republicans will do themselves  
honor and reward Col. Green by  
electing him a delegate, but if gentle-  
men attempt to repudiate him, be-  
cause he gave his best efforts to  
build up the party and make it in-  
numerically respectable, and because  
he recognized Wm. M. McDonald as  
a safe counselor; then we know  
that the blow is aimed not at Col.  
Green alone, but every true born  
Republican in the state. Then say  
we, "Lay on McDuff!" J. T. H.

### POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

The true principles and the right  
practice of American politics were  
never better presented than they are  
by Will H. Hays, chairman of the  
Republican National Committee, in  
his address to the Republican editors  
of Illinois at Springfield, Friday night.

It was a party address, delivered by  
the head of the party organization,  
but it was broader and higher than  
any party; as broad, in fact, as the  
whole sweep of America and as  
high as the ideals that have made  
America what it is. It was a party  
address, yet if any Democrat can  
read it without approval of its gen-  
eral principles then, we say, there  
is something lacking in his American-  
ism. For Mr. Hays made very clear,  
impressively clear, the fact we so  
often forget, that the sole purpose  
of a party is service, that it is only  
a means to an end not an end in  
itself, and that unless it justifies  
itself by its conduct and its deeds  
it has failed in its mission and is  
unworthy of support. We are too  
prone to think that the measure of  
party success is the election of party  
candidates, but that is only the peo-  
ple's commission. The thing that  
counts comes afterward. "I say that  
a successful political party's objec-  
tive," said Mr. Hays, "is a record of  
the faithful discharge of a sacred  
contractual obligation to the people.  
There is but one kind of successful  
politics of faithful, efficient and hon-  
est administration."

The political party is an instru-  
ment. But who makes the instrument  
and with what material is it con-  
structed? There is much easy con-  
demnation of "politicians" and of  
"practical politics," but who is to  
blame if these men and these meth-  
ods are often not what they should be?  
Mr. Hays told a characteristic  
story of Roosevelt, who, when a very  
young man, made ready to attend  
a ward political meeting. Some of  
his family objected, telling him he  
ought not to mix with the class of  
people he would meet there. "They  
are the governing class," said Roose-  
velt, "and you are not, because they  
will and you won't. Dishonest polit-  
icians and corrupt politics would not  
exist if the people did not permit  
them to exist. I plead for a  
patriotism in peace as well as in  
war," said Mr. Hays. "Let us have  
the patriotism which moves men to  
make their country's welfare their  
own business and in prosaic times of  
peace interest themselves continually  
in the practical politics of their com-  
munity. Good government is pos-  
sible in no other way." \* \* \* Govern-  
ment functions through individuals.  
These individuals are elected through  
the processes of practical politics, a  
sequence which cannot be avoided.  
We can have better government only

if we interest ourselves in politics,  
in the selection of those to whom  
this government is intrusted, in hav-  
ing thought and voice in its operat-  
ing, in making our country's  
affairs our own business. That, we  
say, is not only practical politics, it  
is practical patriotism. Parties have  
no virtue in themselves save as they  
draw virtue from their adherents.  
Principles are of no value unless  
they are applied. There is nothing  
sacred in a label. Nor can govern-  
ment be operated by memories. A  
party is an organization of living  
people, not of dead ones, and we can  
only use the past as a stepping stone  
to the future. We may be rightly  
proud of its record and draw in-  
spiration from its achievements, but  
the problems of today must be solved  
by the men of today, even as the  
Americans of yesterday solved their  
own problems in their own time.

And these are times of problems  
greater than those with which our  
fathers had to deal. "Of all times  
in our country's history," said Mr.  
Hays, "when the sense of responsi-  
bility for the representation of our  
institutions and the welfare of our  
people must weight upon thinking  
citizens this is the supreme moment.  
The problems which are ahead are  
immeasurable in their complexity and  
magnitude." How are they to be  
solved? And by whom? These are  
solemn questions for "thinking citi-  
zens," and every citizen of the United  
States of America should be a think-  
ing citizen, now of all times. This is  
a representative republic, and it is  
through our representatives chosen by  
the processes of "practical politics"  
that the way to our future must be  
cleared. Whom are we to choose?  
And how are we to make sure that  
they are worthy of the trust? Every-  
thing depends upon right answers.  
They are political questions, they are  
party questions, and they cannot be  
party processes can they be answer-  
ed. Politics is the expression of  
citizenship, and citizenship is a re-  
sponsibility that should walk arm in  
arm with patriotism, that abiding pa-  
triotism which needs no war to  
arouse it, but is ever-living. The  
Globe-Democrat is glad that the head  
of the great Republican organiza-  
tion has sounded the keynote of the  
coming campaign—for his address is  
nothing less—upon a harp with such  
strings, and with a chord that must  
stir the profoundest feelings of  
American patriotism. "This is no  
time," he says, "for little things."  
No, it is a time for big things, a  
time when big things must be done  
if we are to prove worthy of our  
heritage, and they cannot be rightly  
done unless we bring to the task  
the collective wisdom, righteousness  
and devotion of true, intelligent and  
loyal American citizenship.

—Globe Democrat

### THE SAVING HABIT.

"One among the most valuable les-  
sons a person can learn at home or  
in school is that money is the repre-  
sentative of labor, a tangible com-  
pensation for efficient service and  
not to be had merely for the ask-  
ing." In those words George W.

Blount, in an article in "The South-  
ern Workman" outline the solution  
for some of the economic and finan-  
cial problems of the Negro citizens  
of America. "A penny that is earned  
by a child is vastly more valuable  
to it than one obtained by soliciting.  
The growing boy or girl cannot pos-  
sibly be taught a better lesson than  
to be compelled to render some kind  
of efficient service in return for his  
or her spending money. Even though  
the service be trivial, such as carry-  
ing wood, washing dishes, dusting or  
running errands, the value of the  
lesson remains.

"After earning money by working  
it becomes necessary that it should  
be spent wisely that the greatest men-  
tal and financial benefits may be  
derived from it. If a child is  
merely taught to earn money just  
to spend it, he is acquiring the habits  
of a spendthrift. Every parent owes  
a duty to the child to train him  
first to earn largely and then spend  
wisely. Home training decided  
whether or not a child is to be thrifty  
or spendthrift; a saver or a waster;  
a soldier in the great army of those  
who toil honestly or a slacker who  
exists at the expense of those who  
work.

"Thrifty is just a little savored  
of every pay envelope to help pro-  
vide for the 'proverbial rainy day.'  
It is impossible for us to get upon  
our feet until we learn the saving  
habit, until we learn to save every  
nickle, every dime, every dollar that  
we can possibly spare.

"The habit of thrift is steadily in-  
creasing among Negroes and that  
is the thing that really counts. The  
records show that they were among  
those who purchased liberally of  
Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps  
and Thrift Stamps. To save for one  
thing helps a person to acquire the  
habit of saving generally and it is  
a habit that grows. Saving is like  
any other good habit. It requires  
constant effort on the part of individ-  
uals to acquire, cultivate and main-  
tain it.

"If your besetting sin is American  
extravagance, the surest method of  
conquering that bad habit is to sup-  
plant it with a good one. Any meth-  
od of saving is better than none